surface 48 which is located on cylinder 46. Cylinder 46 is rotatable about its axis of symmetry. This rotation is denoted by double arrow B. Laser light source 40 can be moved parallel to the axis of symmetry of cylinder 46 on a linear path, which is indicated by double arrow A. For imaging, cylinder 46 rotates with printing surface 48 according to rotary motion B, and laser light source 40 moves along the cylinder according to translation direction A. An imaging results which runs around the axis of symmetry of cylinder 46 on a helical path. The path of image spot 410 is indicated by line 412. Distance meter 414 emits a light beam 416 which reaches printing surface 48 in image spot 418. In this manner, it is possible to acquire the required information on the distance of laser light source 40 with image spot 410, which is used for imaging, from printing surface 48. Via a connection for exchanging data and/or control signals 420, distance meter 414 is linked to a device for computing the required laser power 422. Via connection 424, the device for computing the required laser power or exposure time 422 is linked to laser control 426 which is able to determine, in particular, the laser power. Data and/or control signals are transmitted between laser control 426 and laser light source 40 via connection 428.

A' cont.

IN THE CLAIMS

Please cancel claim 1 without prejudice.

Please amend claims 2 to 6, 10 and 11 as follows:

2. (Amended) A device for spotwise imaging printing surfaces comprising:

a laser light source producing at least one laser beam movable relative to a printing surface, the laser beam defining an image spot on the printing surface, the laser beam having a laser power; and

a laser control varying the laser power or an exposure time as a function of a distance of the laser light source from the image spot; and

a distance meter for determining the distance of the laser light source from the image spot.

A2 sub B2